

## GERMANS CHANGE DEFENCE PLAN; NO FRONT LINE TRENCHES NOW

Instead, Outposts Burrow Into Isolated Shell Holes, Some of Which Are Concreted and Are Protected by Barbed Wire, Affording Refuge to Machine Gun Parties Who Rush Out and Fire When Attacked.

**BRITISH** Front in France and Belgium, Aug. 20.—No longer are the Germans hiding in wretchedly constructed front line trenches, reinforced by deep dugouts. They have entirely changed their methods of front line defense.

The enemy is adopting the system of scattering his advance forces over a great depth. Cunningly constructed strongholds among the shell holes now conceal innumerable small and more or less isolated garrisons of men who formerly fought shoulder to shoulder along great stretches of picturesque ditches, through which communication was not broken for miles.

**Artillery Causes Change.** This alteration has been brought about by the ever growing preponderance of British artillery which has caused the German front line trenches under an avalanche of shells and has left the defenses nothing but heaps of ruins of earth and has made the famous dugouts vegetable map traps in which countless thousands have lost their lives without a chance of fighting back.

The continuous deluge of breaking steel made the front line trenches impossible and as the Germans were gradually pushed back they of necessity were forced to invent another mode of stemming the ever advancing tide.

**Outposts in Shell Holes.** The German front line now consists of isolated outposts lurking in shell craters or copans and a considerable distance apart. Back of these outposts are chains of shell hole nests, each nest consisting of two or three craters connected by underground passages that often lead to dugouts. As the entire territory is dotted with holes, this is easy of accomplishment and it may be presumed that the Germans figure it will be hard for the allied observers to pick out the defended shell holes from the thousands of others scattered about.

**Defenses Are Wired.** Where these last allowed, the Germans have made the shell hole defenses with elaborate care. Each nest is heavily protected by barbed wire and the chambers beneath are reinforced with timber and concrete. In these the infantry lurk with machine guns and rifles, ready to rush out and begin firing if an attack is launched against them.

**The Best Fire Line.** Many of the shell hole nests have rear exits underground which lead back to what is called the first fire line. A few yards behind the shell

## GREEK KING'S LETTERS FOR

Expresses Sympathy for Germany's Cause; Doubts Ability to Aid in War.

London, Eng., Aug. 20.—An Athens dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company says that among the diplomatic documents found in Athens since the change in government is a reply from King Constantine, written a few days after war began, to a message from emperor William, who proposed Greece should join the central powers. Constantine said:

"The emperor well knows my personal sympathies as well as my political opinions as to my side. Nevertheless it is impossible for me to understand in what manner I could be useful to him in mobilizing my army. The Mediterranean is at the mercy of the United fleets of England and France, which could destroy our navy and merchant vessels, occupy our islands and above all prevent concentration of my army, which could be effected only by sea. With all this being in our power to be useful in any particular we would be wiped off the map. I therefore feel that the only way that neutrality is imposed upon us."

Gottlieb Jagow, then German foreign secretary, replied to Constantine that emperor William would understand the necessity of maintaining neutrality for the present. He advised Constantine to reach an understanding with Sofia and Constantinople.

forward and were pushing the allies hard. The fighting among these German defenses has given rise to many thrilling incidents. In the battle about Langemarck on the opening of the latest offensive, a young officer and 23 Somerset men had got through Langemarck and were forging ahead along the road to the north, when they encountered two strong concrete redoubts, one behind the other, which were still firing into the town. The Somersets surrounded the first redoubt and although under a cruel fire, assaulted it with bombs and machine guns and forced the garrison of 30 Germans to surrender. They then started for the second redoubt. One by one they fell and when finally the stronghold was reached, there remained only six men and the youthful officer.

**Demand More Effective Than Bombs.** The officer hurled two bombs through a narrow opening into the second redoubt and three more assaulted the steel door, but without effect. Rushing up to the door, he hammered with his fist and called out fiercely for the Germans to surrender. Thereupon followed a remarkable scene, the door being thrown open and 12 Germans filing out with hands raised. With them was a Yorkshire man who was wounded and taken prisoner two or three days before.

The remnant of the little British band of 72 prisoners and returned to their own lines.—(P. M. E.)

**Former Governor of Arizona to Investigate Camp of the "Wobblies."**

George W. P. Hunt, ex-governor of Arizona, was in El Paso Monday for a short time, on route from Globe, Ariz., to Columbus, N. M. The ex-governor of Arizona has been in the Globe-Miami field as conciliator for president Wilson, and, having finished his business there and made a report to the president was ordered to Columbus to make an investigation of the camp of the "wobblies" at that place.

The prospects for successful mediation in the Globe-Miami district varied last week when the members of the Western Federation of Miners voted to continue the strike. The vote stood 831 to 231 for continuing the strike and no man a member of the I. W. W. was permitted to vote. It is said, the vote being merely an expression of the sentiment of the Western Federation men unaffiliated with the "wobblies."

The Old Dominion is now operating with 400 or 500 men, when its normal number of employed men is about 1000, according to information from there. Everything is closed at Miami, but plans are under way on the part of the mining companies to attempt resumption of operations at Miami this week.

Mr. Hunt has no advice as to number of men working in the Warren district or the Clinton-Muskegon district, the other two mining regions of the three districts affected most in Arizona by the strike.

Mr. Hunt said he did not know what he would do nor how long he would stay in Columbus, as he would receive instructions on arrival there.

**ACCUSE I. W. W. WITH SETTING FIRE TO HOME**

Globe, Ariz., Aug. 20.—The destruction by fire of the home of foreman Jack Warren, of the old Dominion mines, is charged by the authorities on the I. W. W. Warren, with several others, later received telephonic warnings that trouble was coming to him and his home. So impressed was Warren with the serious nature of the threat that he had abandoned his home and was preparing to move his furniture when the fire occurred.

**NO STRIKE IN OREGON AS FAR AS OBSERVED**

Portland, Ore., Aug. 20.—So far as early reports from over the state indicated, there was no interruption to industry in Oregon as a result of an I. W. W. general strike, scheduled to go in effect today. Federal, state and local officials declared themselves prepared for eventualities.

**NO STRIKE AT SEATTLE: LOCAL LEADERS QUIET**

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 20.—No Industrial Workers of the World construction workers in the vicinity of Seattle were on strike today, so far as could be learned. The recent release of a large number of members of the organization held at Ellensburg and other central Washington jails brought a demand at local headquarters not to call the strike and the arrest of the leaders in Spokane did not change this decision.

**THIEVES ROB MRS. CASKEY'S HOME; DROP BUNDLE AND RUN**

A watch and chain, an Eagles emblem and two medals won at national and international contests were stolen from the home of Mrs. Josephine Caskey, 403 North Estrella street, Saturday night. The thieves, according to reports to police headquarters, broke into the home by a back door, took a bundle of clothing made and were leaving the house by the back door, when a police officer surprised them and fired a shot. It is said, when they dropped the bundle. The family was absent from home. Neighbors telephoned the police station that the robbers were in the house.

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- \$2.00 Taffetas, 36-inch, cut from \$1.39 to, yard \$1.19
- \$1.75 Satin Messaline, cut from \$1.39 to, yard . \$1.19
- \$2 Skinners guaranteed Satin, cut from \$1.59 to \$1.49
- \$2 Silk Poplins, 40-inch, cut from \$1.39 to yard \$1.19
- \$3.50 Chiffon Broadcloth, cut from \$2.39 to, yd \$2.19
- \$1.25 Silk Corduroys cut from 79c yd. to, yd. . . 69c
- \$2 Wool Dress Goods, cut from \$1.39 to, yd. . \$1.19
- \$2 Panne Velvets, all shades, cut from \$1.49 to \$1.35
- White Serges, 45 and 50-inch, cut to, yd. . . \$1.19
- \$1.75 Pink and White Habutai, cut to yd. . \$1.19
- \$3 All Linen Damask 72-inch, cut to, yd. . . \$1.95
- \$2.25 All Linen Damask, cut from \$1.48 to, yd. \$1.25
- \$1.50 All Linen Damask, cut from \$1.19 to, yd. 95c
- 15x15 Table Napkins, reg. \$1, cut to, doz. . . 69c
- 18x18 Napkins, reg. \$1.50, cut from \$1.19 to, doz. 98c
- 20x20 Table Napkins, reg. \$1.75, cut to doz. \$1.19

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## CAMPBELL CENSURES BOTH SIDES IN LABOR TROUBLES AT BISBEE

Takes Officials to Task for Not Enforcing the Law and Then Denounces Industrial Workers of the World for Their Treasonable Activities, "A Stench in the Nostrils of Decent People."

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 20.—Both sides in the controversy between alleged I. W. W. members and the Citizens' Loyal League, of Bisbee, which, on July 12, deported more than 2500 strikers and sympathizers, were severely taken to task here today by Gov. Thomas E. Campbell in his first public statement since a personal investigation of the Warren district troubles.

Methods of deporting men without due process of law were declared by the governor to be without justification, while tactics alleged to have been adopted by members of the Industrial Workers of the World were characterized as a "stench in the nostrils of decent Americans."

**Sends Letter to Bisbee Officials.** The governor's statement was in the form of a letter sent to sheriff Harry C. Wheeler and county attorney J. F. Ross, of Cochise county, and major Jacob Erickson, of Bisbee.

"Methods used in preventing demands to the mine operators and the calling of a strike immediately thereafter, without resort to a referendum on the part of those affected, was unlawful," declares the governor.

**I. W. W. Tactics Caused Terror.** "Tactics used by the strikers, the spreading of insidious rumors and the instigation of racial war policies, of intimidation, interference, insult, assault and threats, which have resulted in the loss of property, brought about a reign of terror invading the rights of the whole body politic of the district," he said.

**Deportations Illegal.** Referring to the deportations on July 12, the governor says in part: "The deportations of July 12 and those subsequent thereto were illegal. All deported persons were entitled to the full legal rights secured to them by the constitution and statutes of Arizona, and unless by proper application and execution of the laws thus afforded, must not be restrained in the exercise of their liberties as affecting not only the Warren district but any other place in this state.

"I concur in the opinion of president Wilson as represented in a telegram to this office following the deportations and call your attention to

the very serious responsibilities resting upon you in the matter."

**Plays The I. W. W. S.** In referring to alleged disloyalty on the part of members of the I. W. W., Gov. Campbell says:

"But, the principles of the Industrial Workers of the World are a stench in the nostrils of decent Americans, insofar as any power as governor of Arizona extends, I shall not tolerate in the remotest degree, their application in Arizona. A menace to civil well being and industrial progress in time of peace, the violation of such duties during a state of war is treason."

**Expects Enforcement of Laws.** Gov. Campbell told the Cochise county authorities that "henceforth I shall look to the officials of Cochise and all other Arizona counties for cooperation in the enforcement of the laws. It will be a disgraceful blot upon the history of this state if we, the responsible officers, are obliged to admit that our proper functions for the administration and preservation of law and order, have broken down and that the last resort, martial law, must be invoked."

In closing, Gov. Campbell quoted a portion of his inaugural address dealing with the rights of both employers and employees.

**CLAIM 250,000 METAL WORKERS TO BE CALLED OUT**

New York, Aug. 20.—Labor leaders in charge of the strike in shipyards at the New York district today asserted that 250,000 metal workers in various parts of the country would be asked to declare a sympathetic strike unless a settlement is reached today.

**POSSES FORMED TO KEEP I. W. W. FROM NORTHWEST**

Continued From Page One.

Issued from jail at Ellensburg. He had just arrived in Spokane to report to the officials of the organization.

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## Once In The Limelight

The Heroic Catholic Chaplain of the Maine, Now a Recluse in a Seminary.

WHEN the battleship Maine was blown up by a mine in the harbor of Havana in 1898, chaplain John Chidwick became a national hero. His devotion to duty and the fearless manner in which he stuck to the ill-fated ship administering the last rites to the injured and dying still lingers in the recollections of those who read the startling account of the destruction of the "pride of the United States navy."

One of the last men to leave the ship, he worked with tireless energy, cradling in a cotter among the wreckage, helping wounded, giving spiritual and physical succor to the

self to everyone in the district over which he held spiritual control, and when the news of his resignation was received he was given a remarkable testimonial by the members of the parish.

Through the suggestion of father Parks, the first Catholic priest appointed to the navy, he applied for a similar post, and in March, 1895, he was accepted and assigned to the Maine. He was the third Catholic priest to enter the naval service of the country and soon became extremely popular with both officers and men of the Maine, which at that time was one of the newest ships in commission.

**Father a Naval Officer.** Naval life was not new to the Chidwick family, as John B. Chidwick, his father, was on active duty during the civil war. He died just as father Chidwick received his commission.

After the sorrowful work of identification was completed at Havana, chaplain Chidwick came home with the bodies and officiated at the burial of the dead seamen in the national cemetery at Arlington, Virginia. Following this he was given leave of absence for five months and

then promoted to the rank of full lieutenant.

Upon his return to duty a few weeks later he was assigned to the U. S. S. Cincinnati, where he remained throughout the Spanish-American war, later being transferred to the New York.

He resigned his commission on September 17, 1903, and returned to New York City, where for a time he assisted in his parish. Later he was appointed to various other parishes and in 1905 was appointed a police chaplain on the metropolitan force by commissioner Bragdon.

Two years later he resigned from the police department and took up his residence at Dunwoody, just outside of Yonkers, N. Y., where he later entered St. Stephen's seminary as a student of that institution and where, despite the fact of his elevation to the rank of monsignor, he now remains.

**Members P. E. U. Attention.** Members Federal Employees Union No. 12425 are requested to attend the meeting at the Union Labor Hall, Monday, Aug. 27th, at 8 p. m. Business of importance. Members not previously initiated requested to be present.—Adv.

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